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Kennebec Journal.
Mitchell
Continued from 15
explore the possibility of neuro-
poisoning. But again, all test came
up negative.
Presently the baffled re-
24 April 1996
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ntinued from 15
usta, Maine
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Cfied Sox had just dropped towards It was at Cocape from a TO
searchers are looking into a possi-
ble correlation between the die-off
and the unprecedented opening of
almost every dam and dike spill-
way on the Kissimmee/
Okeechobee River drainage system
earlier this spring. Unheralded
amounts of winter rainfall filled the
Lake Okeechobee watershed to
perilously unused gates.
Research scientists theorize that
B
Ro
Amy Taranko
this unparalleled release of millions
of gallons of river bottom water con-
taining tons of sediment into the
Caloosahatchee River (a designated
manatee sanctuary) may have ex-
posed the cetaceans to some un-
known contaminators.
Marine pathologists are presently
conducting extensive tests on tissue
samples for pesticides, rare viruses,
toxic chemicals, etc. But sadly it
well may be that we will never know
what caused the Caloosahatchee

kill-off.
Nate Mitchell is a freelance outdoors columnist. He lives in Augusta
ST.CROIX rad

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INSIDE
NHL: The Rangers win again in Montreal to tie their series with the Canadiens
Sports editor: Jerry Lauzon
[AD] 623-3811, Ext. 436
Sports
Page 17
KENNEBEC JOURNAL.
Wednesday, April 24, 1996 15
The Maine Naturalist
Nate Mitchell
Manatee mortality baffling
By the time March rolls around this old guide is usually suffering from an advanced case of cabin fever and severe light deprivation, particularly after a typical Maine winter as this one has been.
Since spring is notoriously slow in developing into summer here in Maine, I have found a trek to the tropical climes of Southwest Florida a decidedly pleasant way to recover from these Maine winter maladies.
My travel itinerary, while normally flexible, includes several days on Sanibel Island, shelling capital of the world, which is also the home of the J. Ding Darling Wildlife Sanctuary. My wife Linda is an avid collector of exotic sea shells and a stay on the island gives her a golden opportunity to wander its miles of sandy beaches which are literally covered with a colorful profusion of new and sometimes rare shells after each tide.
At the same time Linda is enjoying one of her favorite avocations, I find high adventure exploring 6,000 acres of bayous, tidal waters, and

mangrove swamps photographing the myriads of tropical birds that congregate on the refuge.
A few days before our departure I learned of the mysterious deaths of a number of Florida manatees in the waterways of the Sanibel-Fort Myers region.
Since the Florida manatee is one of the most seriously endangered marine mammals in the world with the species only 2,700 individuals away from extinction, I made a mental note to check with authorities on the baffling die-off during my visit to the island.
Shortly after we arrived on Sani-
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A8
CONNECTICUT POST Monday, December 25, 1995
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC AUTO REPAIR
BRAKEMASTERS!
Lowest Prices Under the Sun!
Florida's manatee deaths point toward extinction
KNIGHT-RIDDER
MIAMI This has been one of the worst years ever for manatees in Florida.
So far in 1995, 198 manatees have been found dead. Only one year was worse 1990, when a killing freeze helped push the number of manatee deaths to 206. This year's death toll alarms experts, who fear the endangered sea cow is sliding toward extinction.
"The continuing climb in manatee mortality figures is astounding,' said Greg Bossart, the veterinarian at Miami Seaquarium. "All the powerful laws on the books that are supposed to protect this animal are not having any effect. We are exterminating our state marine mammal."

The number of manatee deaths documented by state officials exceeds last year's total of 193. Those numbers represent the loss of more than 10 percent of the manatee's total estimated population 1,800.
of
Manatees reproduce slowly. A female will give birth to one calf every four years, then keep its young with it for two years.
Also alarming is the increasing number of dead baby manatees. There were 46 last year; this year there have been more than 50. And the percentage of young manatees being identified in scientific surveys is falling, from 12 percent of the total population a few years ago to just 7 percent last year.
"The loss of young represents a double whammy for the species," Bossart said. "We are losing the future breeding stock."
The numbers represent a record in a year without freezing temperatures in South Florida. In 1990, 49 of 206 manatees died in a late December freeze.
"If you take the 49 that died in the freeze, the 1990 total is in line with the unmistakable, long-term trend: All the numbers are heading up," said Patti Thompson, the biologist for the Save the Manatee Club in Maitland.
The state has been gathering statistics on manatee mortality since 1974, when only seven were reported dead. A total of 2,610 recorded manatee deaths have been recorded.
About a third of all manatee deaths this year and since 1974 were caused by people who slammed them with motorboats, crushed them in floodgates or entangled them in fishing gear.
That the number of human-related manatee deaths is staying up

is frustrating to experts since the
state and counties have passed new
laws and regulations to protect the
animals.
Most laws are focused on slow-
ing down boaters.
Asian oysters to be tested
in Chesapeake Bay waters
KNIGHT-RIDDER
was a phone call from the Environmental Defense
NEWPORT NEWS, Va.
Fund, which is "in vigorous opposition to any non-
-The Virginia Marine native oysters" being placed in Virginia waters. Bill
Resources Commission has approved a series of Goldsborough of the Chesapeake Bay Foundation
scientific experiments
in which Asian oysters will wants to review the project in detail but said VIMS
Researchers at the Virginia Institute of Marine
be tested in the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. scientists made a compelling case.
Science will determine whether any of four Asian
oyster strains would thrive in the bay and whether
they are resistant to diseases that have all but
wiped out native oysters.
The experiments are a recognition that efforts to
restore native oysters to the bay are, in the words of
oyster scientist Roger Mann, "not getting us any-
where." The state's oyster harvest from both public
and private grounds has dropped from more than 4
million bushels in 1959 to fewer than 50,000
bushels this year.
Much of that decline is blamed on diseases.
Scientists have looked for strains of native oysters
with some resistance to the diseases but have con-
cluded they will not be able to repopulate the bay
with natives.
The experiments with Asian oysters have the
backing of Virginia's oyster industry, which has be-
gun to give up hope the native animals will recover.
"Hopefully the tests will go through and let us
know whether we have any hope for the future,"
said oyster grower Chip Petre.
The only objection to the experiments Tuesday
In the past, environmentalists have questioned
whether non-native oysters would spread new dis-
eases or reproduce uncontrollably, further damag-
ing native species. In part because of those fears,
Mann said, he had some apprehension about
proposing the experiments and emphasized the
safeguards VIMS would take to prevent the acci-
dental introduction of a non-native species to the
bay.
But Mann and his colleagues from VIMS found
themselves explaining why they could not get the

Asian oysters into the bay sooner. The researchers do not plan to begin any testing in the bay until 1997, and experiments with fertile Asian oysters would not begin until 1999.
Secretary of Natural Resources Becky Norton Dunlop suggested the scientists move up their in-water tests so that the results would be available in 1996.
That is neither possible nor advisable, said Robert Byrne, director of research at VIMS. The project consists of several carefully crafted experi-ments, and "one cannot simply pick and choose what elements one wants to do when," Byrne said.

[PAGE BREAK]

Ce victims U
Manatee's amazing odyssey ends in zoo
HUTCHINSON ISLAND, Fla. (AP) - A manatee was captured while napping on the shore of a cool-ing pond at a nuclear power plant, and taken to a local zoo.
The sea cow, nicknamed Pamela, was spotted Saturday. She apparently was sucked from the ocean through one of three pipes that pulls water into the pond at the plant.
The 7-foot healthy manatee was hoisted onto a stretcher Tuesday by looping a rope around its tail, and then trucked to Tampa's Lowry Park Zoo.
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NY POST/5/91

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C4
THE NEW YORK TIMES THE ENVIRONMENT TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1992
Hearing of Manatees
May Prove to Be Key
To Protecting Species
Florida's recovery
Scientists say that at least 1,800 West Indian manatees roam the coasts and coastal rivers of Florida and southern Georgia, but, given the plan is slowly getting difficulty of spotting the animals un-under way.
By CATHERINE DOLD
TAMPA, Fla.
IT the flash of a hand signal in the water, Stormy, a 1,200-pound, 7-year-old manatee, swam to place his head in

the wire hoop suspended in his tank. Seconds later, a light came on at the end of the tank, signaling that it was time to swim out of the hoop and bump his lips against a paddle suspended to the right of the light. When he responded correctly, his trainer blew a whistle that told him to collect his reward, a monkey biscuit.

The behavior Stormy was learning will soon be used to develop a manatee hearing test. Stormy will swim to insert his head in the hoop, and a tone will be sounded in the water. When the light comes on, Stormy will indicate if he heard the tone by swimming to the left paddle if he did and to the right if he did not.

Six months ago, Dr. Edmund Gerstein of Florida Atlantic University began Stormy's training here at Lowry Park Zoo in Tampa. When Dr. Gerstein advances to the hearing test, he will be studying Stormy and another manatee, Dundee, to try to find out why nearly every manatee spotted in Florida's waters seems to have collided with a boat. Could it be that manatees cannot hear approaching boats so they are unable to swim out of harm's way?

sea

The research is part of an effort to protect manatees, seal-like marine mammals sometimes called cows, that grow up to 13 feet long and weigh up to 3,500 pounds. Although they have been on the endangered species list for nearly two decades, protection programs have been slow to develop. Under a recovery plan for manatees that got under way in 1983, Federal and state officials are doing basic research to determine their life history and habitat requirements, and are taking steps to protect their habitats, reduce mortality and educate the public.

But no one can say for sure whether the plan will work. "We're playing catch-up right now," said Patrick Rose, the administrator of the Office

of Protected Species in the Florida Department of Natural Resources.
der murky water, no one is certain how many there are, or whether the population is increasing or decreasing.
In 1991, at least 174 manatees died in Florida. Fifty-three of those died of injuries caused by boats, according to the Department of Natural Resources, which determines the cause of death in each case. The boat-related deaths set a new record, but just barely. The death toll has been climbing for several years, and scientists are not sure about how long the population can withstand such a high mortality rate.
"Right now it's anybody's guess whether the number dying exceeds the number being born," Mr. Rose said. "Regardless of where the population is today, the animal's ability to recover gets more difficult every day.
"Some see the manatee as a warm, cuddly issue," he said. But he added, "They are the barometer of how well we are able to protect coastal ecosystems. As the manatees fare, so do systems.'
The research on the manatees' Patton, a senior biologist at Mote Marine Laboratory, a nonprofit rehearing was originated by Geoffrey search organization in Sarasota. He is collaborating with Dr. Gerstein.
hit at least 12 times, judging from his "One manatee in Florida has been scars," Mr. Patton said. "Why don't they learn to avoid boats?"
Mr. Patton and Dr. Gerstein say the solution may be to learn to warn the animals of oncoming danger. Once they determine the manatees' hearing range, they will try to find out how well manatees hear in the presence of background noise and whether they can tell the direction of the tone.
Looking for a Solution
"If we could determine their hearing ability, it may be possible to modi-

fy the sounds that boats make so the animals can locate them and get out of the way," Mr. Patton said. "It could boil down to some simple plastic device on the hull that would vibrate at the right frequency and cue the animal."

A few feet away from Stormy's tank, two wild manatees were recovering from their injuries under the watchful eye of zoo volunteers. One had a collapsed lung that had probably been pierced by a rib broken in a

Patrick M. Rose

The future of the elusive West Indian manatee remains a question, as its population is difficult to track and its behavior is not fully understood. Here, a manatee swims in the waters of northwestern Florida.

Scientists want to know why so many Florida manatees are killed by boats.

boat collision. The other had been caught in a crab-trap line, which had cut off the circulation in his flipper. Both are expected to recover.

Manatee Trust Fund, which relies on the public to make donations and purchase special manatee license plates to finance the state's program.

One priority of the recovery plan is to determine the manatees' life history and habitat requirements. Since the late 1970's, scientists have conducted aerial surveys to estimate populations at specific locations, for example, near the warm-water outfalls of power plants and the natural hot springs, where the manatees congregate in winter. But those surveys opened "only a very narrow window into their lives," said Dr. Tom O'Shea, director of the Sirenia Project, the manatee research agency of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Tracking the Manatees

The manatees of Florida, which are genetically distinct from a small population of manatees found in the Caribbean and South America, are protected under a state law that dates back to 1893, as well as by the 1972 Marine Mammal Protection Act and

the Endangered Species Act of 1973. The Federal agency and the state
During the 1970's, however, rela- are now using tracking techniques
tively little was done to help the man that allow them to follow an animal
atees, primarily because of a lack of continuously for weeks and months.
money, staff and commitment from About 20 wild manatees have been
both the Fish and Wildlife Service fitted with harnesses above their
and the State Department of Natural tails; a stiff tether extending from
Resources. Protection efforts in the harness holds an electronic trans-
creased in the 1980's but were still mitter above the waterline. The elec-
insufficient, so, at the urging of the tronic signals are picked up by satel-
Marine Mammal Commission, a Fed- lite, enabling scientists to find out
eral advisory group, a new recovery where these animals congregate and
plan was written in 1989. In that same how long they stay there. That infor-
year, Florida established the Save the mation, along with the findings from
manatee carcasses and other data, is
used to make decisions on which
areas are essential to the manatees.
The service is also keeping track of
900 manatees that can be identified
by the distinctive scar patterns left
from their collisions with boats. Each
winter, when the manatees congre-
gate at warm-water sources, biolo-
gists identify individuals, take photo-
graphs and try to determine the con-
dition and reproductive status of each
animal. The information is used to
gauge birth and death rates and mi-
gration patterns.
captivity. Most released m ees
are fitted with transmitter harnesses
so their progress can be tracked.
Although the survival rate for re-
leased manatees is good, Mr. Turner
said, orphaned calves and rehabilitat-
ed manatees who have spent long
periods in captivity may not know
where to go or how to get food. "It's
like taking a pet and throwing it into
the woods," he said. To improve sur-
vival rates for such animals, the serv-
ice plans to build a special pen at the
refuge, sort of a halfway house, where
manatees that are ready for release
can become acquainted with wild
manatees across the fence until they
are ready to be turned loose.
The injured manatees at the Lowry
Park Zoo were being cared for under
the recovery plan's mandate to res-
cue and rehabilitate as many injured
or diseased manatees as possible.

Rescue teams transport injured animals to one of five ocean areas, like the Miami Seaquarium, where marine-mammal veterinarians try to nurse them back to health.

The most controversial aspect of the manatee program is the attempt to slow boats down near manatee habitats. The Department of Natural Resources has set speed limits for hundreds of miles of waterways in nine counties and plans new speed limits for four more. The regulations, which are imposed after consultations with the counties, require boats to go very slowly in some manatee gathering spots and travel corridors, and they prohibit all human activities in some areas.

While manatee advocates endorse the plan, many water skiers and boaters have fought the rules. In Sarasota County, speed zones were adopted last December, and signs were posted in the waterways in July. But even before the signs were posted, the County Commission had decided to review the regulations'.

"Our goal is to release as many of those animals back into the wild as we can so they can reproduce naturally," said Robert Turner, the manatee-recovery coordinator for the Fish and Wildlife Service. In May, three manatees were released at the Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge, including a female who had been injured and her calf, which was born in

Rick Rawlins, owner of the Highland Park Fish Camp in Volusia County, said the rules adopted there last year would put him out of business because the slow-speed zones lengthened the time it took to reach fishing spots.

"The rules would add as much as five to six hours to a day of fishing,' Mr. Rawlins said. "My customers are leaving me. Some said they are not going to fish any more. Others are going to other counties."

Mr. Rawlins has formed a group

called Citizens for Responsible Boating to fight the regulations. The group filed an administrative appeal with the state; when that was turned down, it filed suit against the Department of Natural Resources, arguing that the economic impact on local businesses had not been fully considered. That suit is pending.

The boating speed limits are not the final step. Each county is also required to develop a comprehensive plan for manatee protection. Each plan must address issues like controls on marina sites and other development.

Despite the increased efforts of recent years, no one is certain that the manatee will thrive in future years. "We'll be able to tell something once the manatee-protection plan starts taking effect," Mr. Turner said. "If we start to see mortality decline, then I have good hope that we can do something. If, after all these efforts, we still see increases in mortality, I really don't know what the next step will be."

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Kennebec Journal, Augusta, Thursday, November 24, 1983
An armful
Dr. Jessie White of the Miami Seaquarium weighs a young manatee which tipped the scales at 75 pounds. The baby, which is more than four feet long, was born Sunday. (AP photo)

[PAGE BREAK]

1995 trip
1996 trip
Return of Chessie, the manatee
Aug. 3, 1995:
Long Island Sound
July 4, 1995:
Chesapeake Bay
June 30, 1995:
Off Cape Hatteras, N.C.
June 23, 1995:
Off Myrtle Beach, S.C.
1995 June 13

1996
June 12:
Florida-Georgia border
Normal range of
Caribbean manatee
Source: World Book Encyclopedia
Chough to be transTCHICO Tom Stam- See E.COLI on A9
Chessie, the manatee, was spotted in
Georgia waters last week, swimming
north at about 25 miles a day.
The manatee, a water mammal,
is sometimes called a sea cow.
It feeds on water plants in fresh or salt
water and may consume more than 100
pounds of water plants in one day.
grows
s to about 14 feet long and weighs
about 1,500 pounds.
Return trip?
Manatee on the move
By KIM MARGOLIS
Staff writer
Chessie, the Florida manatee who
swam his way into northern waters and
New Englanders' hearts last year, is on
the move again. And right on schedule.
He has already crossed into Georgia
coastal waters and was covering 25
miles a day at last report. Marine life
experts say, however, there is no guaran-
AP, Connecticut Post/Staff
See CHESSIE on A9
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Yankees beat the Twins
2-0 on a Tino Martinez
home run. / D1
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Connecticut Post, Bridgeport, CONN.
19 June 1996 pagel, alum 3-6 Wednesday

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Allentown, PA-
11/23/45 Gary, I'm sure you're
3/6/11
seen this, but here's
a copy anyways justin
Peripatetic manatee
spotted first time
after loss of radio
The Associated Press
JACKSONVILLE, Fla. - Chessie the Manatee, who has shocked scientists by traveling farther north than any known manatee, has been sighted again in Florida.
The sighting last week at the Jacksonville Electric Authority Southside Generating Station, was good news to scientists concerned about Chessie's whereabouts ever since he lost his transmitter off New Haven, Conn., on Aug. 22.
Last year, when the 1,200-pound sea cow ended up in the Chesapeake Bay, he was trapped and airlifted back to Florida because scientists were concerned he wouldn't make it back on his own before the waters chilled. He was then outfitted with the transmitter.
But last week, Bill Brooks, a Florida Department of Environmental Protection staff member in Jacksonville, spotted the manatee's telltale numbers imprinted on his back in October 1994.

"He was moving in and out of the warm water outfall when I sighted him," Brooks said. "But when I returned to the outfall at a later time, he was already gone.'
Chessie was seen this summer in the ocean off Atlantic City, N.J. He made history in August when he became the first of his species known to reach New England. At Point Judith, R.I., he turned around, traveling 90 miles southwest before losing the transmitter.
Up to 2,000 manatees live along the United States, most off the Florida coast. Some migrate as far north as the Carolinas in the summer, but they usually stick to southern seas because they cannot live long in cold temperatures.

[PAGE BREAK]

Chessie on Connecticut course?
Continued from A1
tee the large, walruslike animal will make a return trip to Long Island Sound this year.
But with Chessie, no one is ruling anything out.
"Since he's been to Virginia and the Chesapeake Bay area two years in a row, odds are good he'll return there," said Jim Reid, a biologist with National Biological Service, one of the federal agencies that monitors the species. "It was real big influence. There's plenty of warm last summer and that was a warm weather ahead of us."
Most manatees don't leave southern waters. But two years ago, Chessie became a regional sensation by swimming to the Chesapeake Bay area, where he received his nickname. Last year, Chessie kicked his exploring up a notch by swimming along the Connecticut coast, making it all the way to Point Judith, R.I.
Two years ago, Chessie had to be captured and returned to Florida

as fall approached, but last year, he swam back on his own.
Manatees are an endangered species. They made news this spring when 155 died from a poisonous marine condition known as red tide and washed up on Florida beaches. Still, Reid said, their numbers may be on the upswing. Scientists counted 2,600 last winter, compared to 1,800 the winter before.
Chessie crossed the Florida-Georgia border this year on June 12, one day sooner than he did last year. He was tagged with a radio transmitting device in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., this winter so researchers can track his movements. At the last reported sighting, he was near Brunswick, Ga., accompanied by another manatee. It's not clear yet whether the other manatee is traveling with Chessie, though scientists say it is unlikely because the species has a weak social structure.
Chessie's previous ventures have stirred up a frenzy of interest. Two years ago, for instance, there were Chessie T-shirts sold in Baltimore.
Reid said the attention has been helpful, although he asks that anyone who sees the animal not try to approach it. Manatee deaths usually come from human contact, mostly with boat propellers.
"He's a wild manatee, doing this for his own natural reasons, yet it's such an aberrant case," Reid said. "It really means a lot to the species to have the experience like this with the public. You can't conserve a species without education and empathy from the public."
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19 June 1996 al 1-2
Connecticut Post Bridgeport, CONN page 19
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[AD] 0-243-9696
Bridgeport, CONN Wednesday
CONNECTICUT POST 22 NOV 1995
Chessie the Explorer gets home
JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (AP) -
Chessie the Manatee, who shocked scientists by traveling farther north than any known manatee, has been sighted again in Florida.
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along the United States, most off
the Florida coast. Some migrate as
far north as the Carolinas in the
summer, but they usually stick to
southern seas because they cannot
live long in cold temperatures.
Manatees are vegetarians who
have no natural predators, but their
numbers have plummeted because
they are often struck and killed by
the boats that frequent Florida wa-
terways.

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Certain detalls of construction of the buggy
It must have been many years ago.
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where repairs could be made were great
an animal often meant that travelers were
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ved that a broken wheel caused the tragedy.
worn-out even before its owner attempted to
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ed of exhaustion and thirst and the passengers
desert for days. Perhaps they were rescued
in and carried on to the promised land of
perhaps in some dry canyon or sand-pit their
What Happened Here? The Bones of
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STRAN Be Monster Cast Up By The Sea A Puzzle To S
S

CIENTISTS are puzzled by the recent
appearance of a strange deep-sea
curiosity which was washed aboard
the United States liner, Republic, bound
from New York to Bremen. A great
comber wept over the forward deck ane
morning and brought with it a huge
creature which shattered the rail
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No officer remember of the crew was
able to classify the monster and a hasty reaches the weight of
search of the pls library could throw no
light on its specs or identity. It weighed
about 800 pods, was nine feet long.
three feet wand two feet thick.
When these returned to New York,
the picturede at sea were taken to
the authorities at the Aquarium in hopex
of establishing the identity of the strange
sea benet After a careful study o
scientists suggested that the Republic's
unusual visitor might have been a Manatee
which lives in the gulf stream off Florida

and might have been washed out to sen
impossible to give a
of the big fish and
the
list of sea
crea decovered at
have not seemed to fit
cation or species.
The incident recalls the
washed asbare last year on the be
Santa Cruz California.
seven feet long, with a long
a huge distended
Dr.
Jordon, president emeritus of

Siberia's Giant Spider Crabs

C
RABS ke gigantic spiders, with enormous arms resembling those of a human skeleton, terminating in huge claws which have a spread of twelve feet, appeared a year ago along the east coast of Siberia. An expert from the United States Bureau of Fisheries, who recently visited the Japanse cannenes there, found that these great crabs are now being dragged up from the bottom of the sea with pets, boiled and canned like other sea food and sold to the people of China, Manchuria and berea
The females of the at spider crabe
sometimes wzh as ch
nine pounds,
but the males grow to an atoning size,
often weighing as much
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PORNOS. They are
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go to spawn, and provide a delicious and

plentiful source of supply for the Japan-
ese canneries of the neighborhood. Cod
are also found there in great abundance.
he says, and schools several feet deep and
many miles long are often discovered
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CONNECTICUT POST Thursday, August 31, 1995
grave
'Chessie'
A9
now seen
southbound
NEW HAVEN (AP) - A way-
ward Florida manatee was spotted
several times recently off the coast
of New York, the first sightings
since the sea cow lost a transmitter
that scientists were using to track
the animal.
Jim Reid, a biologist with the
National Biological Service, on
Tuesday announced the sightings
off the coast of New Rochelle,
N.Y., after determining they were
genuine. A claimed sighting in
Massachusetts probably was a seal,
he said.
The sightings occurred over the
weekend.
The manatee, called Chessie by
scientists, lost his transmitter last
week in New Haven Harbor. Biolo-
gists have been tracking Chessie all
summer. He became the first docu-
mented creature of his species to
journey to New England.
The warm water creatures

aren't typically sighted north of the Carolinas because they cannot survive for extended periods of time in temperatures below 65 degrees. Chessie has traveled 130 miles toward his home state of Florida since turning around at Point Judith, R.I., the northernmost point of the animal's unusual swim. Biologists believe Chessie still has enough time to reach warmer waters before winter arrives.

[PAGE BREAK]

Manatee's Sound visit puzzles experts
By Peggy Schenk
Register Staff
There's nothing unusual about a Floridian taking a summer trip to New England, unless he's a manatee.
On Friday, Chessie, a 1,250-poundmale manatee, was some-
"We don't know why he is in Long Island Sound. This is exceptional biological behavior. That's why we're giving him special attention."
where in Long Island Sound, his Saturday 12 August 1995 al 1-4
exact location a government secret.
For two years now, Chessie has baffled biologists with the National Biological Survey, a division of the Department of the Interior, with excursions far beyond the normal migratory bounds for his species.
According to James Reid, a biologist with the NBS, the usual northward migration for manatees is about as far as Georgia.
Only occasionally are they seen as far north as Virginia or Maryland, he said.
But last year, Chessie swam as far as Chesapeake Bay by October before biologists, concerned with dropping water temperatures, netted and returned him to his Florida ocean home.
Before his release, Chessie,

who is named for the Chesapeake
James Reid
Biologist
New Haven Agister, Counge A 3
Bay version of the legendary Loch Ness Monster, Nessie, was tagged with a radio transmitter for future tracking.
On Friday, Chessie's transmitter indicated he was somewhere in Long Island Sound.
His exact location is being kept secret, said Reid, who has been tracking Chessie, to protect the animal.
"We want to keep his whereabouts as low-key as possible to avoid having people go out looking for him," Reid said.
That's what happened when Chessie made a side trip into New York Harbor past the Statue of Liberty and swam into the East River. People hearing of the unusual visitor flocked to the river to find him.
Chessie took off, making his way into the Sound, and was seen last week in Bridgeport.
"We don't mind talking about where he's been," but his present location is a government secret.
"It's for his own safety,"
," Reid
said.
Manatees such as Chessie, which are an endangered and protected species, often have scars from collisions with boats and encounters with propellers.
Several years ago, a beluga whale who was a friendly visitor to many area harbors was shot to death in New Haven Harbor. No one was ever charged in that shooting.
"It is very unusual for a manatee to come this far north," Reid said, but the water is warm and there are sea grasses for food.
Manatees are herbivores, which eat only plants.

"We don't know why he is in Long Island Sound. This is exceptional biological behavior. That's why we're giving him special attention.
Chessie started his migration this year on June 15 from near Jacksonville, Fla. By July 4 he had reached Chesapeake Bay. On Aug. 4, he stopped off at Atlantic City, N.J., before heading for New York.
He's been traveling 20 to 30 miles a day with occasional longer rest stops in between, Reid said.
He spent 22 days in New York City before heading into Long Island Sound.
"He's OK. He's healthy. But we are concerned, said Reid. "He shouldn't be here."
In the meantime, anyone who might see Chessie is asked to report his location by calling 1-410-[AD] 576-8723.

[PAGE BREAK]

Rare half-ton mammal is swimming among us

By LINDA CONNER LAMBECK
Staff writer

Here's a tip. You're out on Long Island Sound today and see a half-ton, walrus-like creature barreling toward you.
What do you do?
"GET OUT OF THE WAY!" warns David Sigworth, publicist for the Norwalk Maritime Center.
Fraternizing with Chessie, the only manatee to ever make its way this far north and into Long Island Sound, can cost you prison and a $20,000 fine.
"Ignorance of the law doesn't matter. Manatees are covered under the Marine Mammal Protection Act. My advice is to just stay away. At least 100 yards away," offers Sam Sadove, research director for the Okeanos Ocean Re-

search Foundation in Riverhead
L.I.
But like other researchers
tracking this wayward explorer
big See MANATEE on A11
Journey of Chessie, the manatee
Currently in Long
Island Sound
July 26:
Delaware Bay
-port POST, CONN Thursday
10 August 1995 Bridge we 576
July 4:
Chesapeake Bay
June 30:
Off Cape Hatteras, N.C.
June 26:
Off Wilmington, N.C
June 23:
Off Myrtle Beach, S.C.
June 17:
Off Savannah, Ga.
Normal range of
Caribbean manatee
Source: World Book Encyclopedia
The manatee, a water mammal,
is sometimes called a sea cow.
It feeds on water plants in fresh or salt
water and may consume more than
100 pounds of water plants in one day.
It grows to about 14 feet long and
weighs about 1,500 pounds.
Associated Press

[PAGE BREAK]

SportPos:
NND
10 August 1995 page 413 Thursday
Bridge
Manatee makes marathon
meander from Fla. home
Continued from A1
sort of the Christopher Columbus
of his endangered species
Sadove, has one fin up on the rest
of us. He at least knows where
Chessie is, thanks to a little satel-
lite transmitter attached to the
mammal's tail.
To protect Chessie, scientists
will only say he has now cleared

the murky waters of the East River and is heading north, somewhere in Long Island Sound. He clocks about 28 miles a day.

Since he left the Florida coastline in mid-June, Chessie has logged more than 1,500 miles. Officials know because Chessie was tagged and monitored last year the first time he broke from familiar waters off the Florida coast and started swimming north. That time, he made it as far as Chesapeake Bay - hence the nickname.

Highly unusual, says Sigworth, who says manatees which number about 1,800 in the United States have been known to get as far north as the Carolinas, but never Maryland.

Chessie hung out in the Chesapeake Bay long enough to spawn a "Save Chessie" campaign complete with T-shirts and buttons before the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service stepped in, and airlifted the sociable lug back to Florida.

But buoyed by the spotlight perhaps, Chessie started heading north again in mid June.

"Right now our policy is to let him do his thing and observe," said Sadove.

Although cold water could be a threat to the 10-foot, blubber-padded record-breaker, Sigworth said the water in the Sound should feel pretty comfortable to Chessie.

And scientist are curious as to just how far this marathon manatee will go.

"He's a wanderer. He knows how to take care of himself. He's boatwise, he's smart," said Patricia Disher, a spokeswoman for the wildlife service.

A vegetarian, manatees have no natural predators and unlike walruses, have no tusks. There biggest enemies are man, boat propellers and fishing nets.

Although there are no more boats and nets up north than down in Florida, Sigworth said the big threat to Chessie who has managed to avoid propellers from 30 to 50 years experts estimate - is that boaters are just not used to sharing the water with manatees.
"If you see him, stay clear, but call us," said Sadove.
The number at the Okeanos Ocean Research Foundation is [AD] 516-369-9829.

[PAGE BREAK]

THE NEW YORK TIMES METRO TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1995
REGION
Roving Manatee's Whale of a Trail
Endangered Mammal Travels From Florida to East River
By CHUCK SUDETIC
His name is Chessie and he is an Olympian of a mammal known as a manatee. He is male, about 10 feet long, 1,200 pounds and 30 to 50 years old. He was spotted here yesterday swimming up the East River. And anybody who messes with him could be fined $20,000.
Chessie has now broken all records for known manatee travel, Linda Taylor of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service said. Last year, on his first trip north, he made it as far as the Chesapeake Bay before scientists, concerned about his health in cooler waters, had him airlifted back to Florida in October. Wildlife Service scientists named hím Chessie after the bay.
Manatees resemble large walruses without tusks, and the 1,800 in the United States are an endangered species. The animals live mostly in the coastal inlets and rivers of Florida and migrate north in summer, generally no farther than the North Carolina coast, Ms. Taylor said.
This summer, Chessie, who has been dodging boats all his life, spent the Fourth of July holiday near the

mouth of the Chesapeake Bay after leaving his winter home in Florida. Then, he swam up the New Jersey coast, covering about 28 miles a day, said Jim Reid, a biologist who studies manatees for the Interior Department's National Biological Service.

Mr. Reid said Chessie, a vegetarian, had no trouble finding food during his trek up the coast. But Mr. Reid said that "there is really nothing for him to eat in the East River in terms of natural vegetation."

"Pollution and debris in the water are a concern," he said. "But we

Here fishy, fishy'
is definitely out,
Says the Wildlife
Service.

have to remember that he is an adult manatee who frequents Fort Lauderdale and canals in other urban areas in Florida, which are, frankly, not nice places to be."

Ms. Taylor said people should not try to feed the manatee.

"Chessie is very, very endangered, and protected by both the Marine Mammal Act and the Endangered Species Act," she said. "The fine for harassing him could be [AD] $20,000."

"The only people who should be around him are researchers," she added. "People should not feed him and should not go near him even in boats."

Chessie's trip this far north may be the result of the unusually warm air and ocean temperatures this summer, Mr. Reid said.

The biologist affixed a satellite transmitter to Chessie's tail when he ventured into the Chesapeake Bay last year and has been tracking him ever since.

"We've been monitoring his progress as he's been moving up the coast, both by satellite and by truck and boat," Mr. Reid said. "In a lot of places, the road is close enough and

you can track better by vehicle."
Mr. Reid said he examined Chessie about three weeks ago and attached a new satellite transmitter. "We can get six locations a day," he said.
Manatees have no natural predators, Mr. Reid said.
"The only real danger to them comes from man," he said. "Chessie has been dodging boats his entire life. He has several scars he's received from boat motors. About half of the manatees killed by boats are killed by the hull impact."
Ms. Taylor said Chessie has covered about 1,500 miles since setting off from his winter home in the Banana River in Brevard County, Florida.

KEEPING TRACK
Chessie's Travels Up the Coast

WHO'S CHESSIE?
A 10-foot-long manatee from Florida, thought to be 30 to 50 years old. On his first trip north last year, he made it as far north as the Chesapeake Bay hence the name. Scientists were concerned that he wouldn't survive the cooling waters there last October, so they caught him and flew him home. Before they turned him loose, they attached a radio tracking device. His current travels are shown at right.

WHERE DO MANATEES LIVE?
About 1,800 manatees are thought to live in the United States, primarily in Florida. Protected as an endangered species, their biggest enemies are boats and their propellers. Manatees, which can grow 14 feet long and weigh 1,500 pounds, feed on water plants in fresh and salt water, consuming up to 100 pounds of plants a day.
"It's normal for the male manatee to be the vagabond, while the females tend to stay in their territory," she said.
She declined to comment on

whether Chessie may have ventured
this far north because he was
JUNE 21
AUG. 4
AUG. 7
Rikers Island
WHAT'S A MANATEE?
A large water
mammal,
sometimes called
a sea cow. In early
Avon by the Sea, N.J. days of ocean
AUG. 2
Atlantic City, N.J.
JULY 30
Cape May, N.J.
JULY 21
Hog Island, Va.
JULY 4
Chesapeake Bay, near
Gloucester Point, Va
Charleston, SC.
JUNE 15
Banana River, Fla.
scorned in love. "I think that's rather personal for us to ask him at this point," she said.
Ms. Taylor said Interior Department scientists would not interfere with Chessie's adventure unless the animal showed some sign of distress.
B5
travel, some sailors
mistook them for
women, leading to
the myth of the
mermaid.
A manatee and her calf.
"We'd like for nature to take its course and for him to complete his migratory pattern," she said. "If he is injured, the network is in place and can be called upon if he gets in trouble."

[PAGE BREAK]

Wayward Florida manatee
found in N.Y.'s East River

NEW YORK (NYT) His name is Chessie and he's an Olympian of a mammal known as a manatee. He is male, about 10 feet long, 1,200 pounds and 30 to 50 years old. He was spotted here Monday swimming up the East River. And anybody who messes with him could be fined $20,000.

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Reid said Chessie, a vegetarian, had no trouble finding food during his trek up the coast. But he said that "there is really nothing for him to eat in the East River in terms of natural vegetation."

"Pollution and debris in the water are a concern," he said. "But we have to remember that he is an adult manatee who frequents Fort Lauderdale and canals in other urban areas in Florida, which are, frankly, not nice places to be."

Ms. Taylor said people should not try to feed the manatee.

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LIMAGAN SAGU (KG012 EL K
Page A10 New Haven Register, Friday, August 18,1995
NEW HAVEN/STATE
Florida manatee swims on to R.I.
Associated Press
CHARLESTOWN, R.I.
Marine biologists befuddled by the spotting of a 1,200-pound manatee far north of his native Florida say this sea pig is unusually curious and intrepid.
It may be the warm summertime waters that lured Chessie the manatee north, say researchers who believe him to be the first of his species to visit New England.
"We have never documented a manatee sighting north of the Chesapeake Bay," said Jim Reid, a biologist with the National Biological Service.
Scientists including Reid have been tracking Chessie since he was spotted last October off Maryland's coast; the sighting alarmed biologists because manatees cannot survive for extended periods of time in temperatures below 65 degrees.
Worried that the creature would die, rescuers trapped it and airlifted it back to Florida.
But once again, Chessie spent its summer moving north, at a rate of about 20 to 30 miles a day. This time, however, he is fitted with a

5-pound radio tag buoy on his tail. The device transmits his position to scientists.

While wildlife officials are not releasing Chessie's location for fear boaters may try to get too close to him, he was last seen headed north from New Haven last weekend.

Vegetarians who have no natural predators, manatees generally die of either natural causes or contact with humans.

From 1976 to 1993, 527 of the recorded 2,000 manatee deaths in Florida were those killed by boats. Another 151 died as a result of other human activities.

Also known as sea cows, manatees are an endangered species. An estimated 1,800 to 2,000 manatees survive in the United States, most living along the coastal waters off Florida. In the summer months, some migrate north, as far away as the Carolinas. But Chessie shocked scientists when he first appeared off Virginia.

"Maybe he is a more curious and intrepid individual than others in the population," Reid said.

Manatees do not tend to be social creatures, often traveling alone and not forming what people think of as cohesive family bonds. Traveling seems to be Chessie's first priority, making stops in Georgia in June, Atlantic City and Ellis Island last month and Connecticut last week.

"This animal appears to be in good health. He's spending time both traveling, and resting and feeding along his way," said Reid.

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Chessie
a long way
from home

Continued from Page 1

had an up-to-date location, he only

smiled.
Reid is trailing Chessie with the aid of a satellite and a radio-tracking device. Biologists captured Chessie in October near Queenstown, Md., and flew the marine mammal back to Florida after scientists feared he would die in cold weather.
A transmitter is concealed in a 5-pound buoy attached to a belt wrapped around his tail. The buoy is designed to break away if it gets snagged. Since manatees move slowly, the transmitter does not interfere with their movements, Reid said.
Hartford
Reid gets a fix on Chessie six times a day by satellite, unless the transmitter is submerged when the satellite passes overhead. He also can find the manatee with a radio-finder in his truck.
There are no immediate plans to fly Chessie back south, although Reid said scientists will intervene if Chessie gets in trouble. Coastal waters as far north as Maine are 65 degrees, the result of the unusually hot summer.
Chessie has visited a few tourist spots on the Eastern Seaboard, stopping near Atlantic City, N.J., July 31 and showing up Aug. 7 in New York City, where he ambled by the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island. After a couple of days in the big city, Chessie swam up the East River and kept going past the
ST
1995

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Throgs Neck Bridge into Long Island Sound.
Corey Matias and his 10-year-old brother, Brian, encountered him Thursday at their family's Dolphin Cove Marina, at the end of Seaview Avenue. The creature was resting in

an empty slip.
"First, I thought it was a scuba diver," Brian said. He was confused by the buoy, which had a number visible, and trailing antenna. Then Chessie opened his mouth.
"I thought it was a crocodile," Brian said.
"But it had a number," Corey reminded him.
"A numbered crocodile," Brian conceded.
Both boys yelled. Their 18-year-old brother, Gary, came on the run.
"They were talking about a sea monster," Gary said. "I took a look and thought it was a whale.'
Chessie's buoy was caught on the boat slip. Gary freed it. While he held on, Chessie moved and Gary nearly fell in. Chessie has since been spotted in the Quinnipiac River in New Haven.
The Matias boys told their story Tuesday while Reid stopped by the marina for lunch, accompanied by Linda Taylor of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and two friends, Bob and Dian Rattner of Branford.
Bob Rattner is a wildlife photographer who frequently photographs manatees in Florida. He and Dian befriended Reid on their trips, but Reid never accepted their invitation to visit until now.
"They never thought I'd come with a manatee," Reid said.
Rattner smiled and said, "I've visited manatees many times in Florida. This has a nice symmetry.'
If you see a manatee, call the National [AD] Biological Service at (410) 576-8723 and report the location. If it has a radio transmitter, note the color.
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B
Manatee's jaunt
unusual concern

By KIM MARGOLIS
Staff writer
The manatee known as Chessie has left Connecticut waters, but disappointed environmentalists report that he continues swimming north.
"I wish he'd turn around," said Nancy
8 Sadusky, of the Save the Manatee Club of Maitland, Fla. "We want to let him do his thing, but we're all on the edge of our seats wanting him to flip around and come home."
Chessie's trek from his Florida home is thought to be unusual, as the walrus-like animals usually swim no farther north than the Carolinas.
Last year, Chessie made it to Chesapeake Bay
1995
19
See MANATEE'S on A6 Sat Augustig
CONNECTICUT POST 2
Bridgeport, CONN page!

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Manatee's journey unusual
Continued from A1
before being captured and airlifted home by officials who feared he would perish in cold autumn waters. This year he has ventured further up the Atlantic seaboard. After spending about a week along the Connecticut coastline of Long Island Sound, he's most recently been spotted off the Rhode Island coast.
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service members, who are charged with the care of the endangered species, hope to allow Chessie to return to Florida himself instead of forcing them to capture him again.
Wildlife officials hope Chessie will turn around when he senses the water becoming too cold. The Sound water is now 72 degrees; manatees cannot live in water below 65 degrees.
Last year, environmentalists grabbed Chessie in late September, before the water reached 65. But they did not have the luxury of waiting until the last minute because Chessie was so hard to lo-

cate.
But while returning Chessie home last year, scientists put a radio transmitter on him that allows them to track his movements. Because they know almost exactly where he is, they will wait until the last possible moment to capture him this year.
"If it appears he is moving away, it's possible there will be a rescue," said Fish and Wildlife biologist Kathy Reshetiloff. "We're all still hoping and believing this manatee will start moving south just by its nature of needing warm water. We want him to do that first and not interfere."
Last year, Save the Manatee Club started a Rescue and Rehabilitation Fund for wayward or injured manatees. Last year, it cost [AD] $6,000 to capture, tow and fly Chessie back to Florida, Sadusky said.
The club would pay to return Chessie again.
"Each individual animal is very important to the species as a whole," Sadusky said.

Ito remains as judge in Simpson trial

Continued from A1
bolster its contention Fuhrman is a racist cop who planted evidence.
Fuhrman, now retired, testified in March about finding a bloody glove behind Simpson's house the morning after the June 12, 1994, knife murders of Nicole Brown Simpson and her friend Ronald Goldman. Simpson has pleaded innocent.
After it was disclosed Fuhrman made disparaging comments about Ito's wife, Reid was appointed to review the tapes and determine whether Ito's wife had anything relevant to offer at trial. Prosecutors had suggested they might need to call York to rebut some of Fuhrman's claims on the tapes, forcing Ito to step down for conflict of interest.
· August 19/9915 Saturday pose Ab
CONNECTICUT POST, CONN.

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New Haven Register, Wednesday, August 16, 1995 Page B3
LOCAL
Manatee still enjoying vacation in L.I. Sound
By Sarah Kaufman-Sharp
Register Correspondent
STRATFORD
A biologist with the U.S. Department of Interior said Tuesday that a wandering male manatee is continuing to thrive in Long Island Sound.
Jim Reid of the National Biological Services said during a news conference at the Stewart B. McKinney Wildlife Refuge in Stratford that the manatee, dubbed Chessie, has traveled more than 1,500 miles from his home in Florida.
Reid and other biologists working for the Department of Interior have been tracking Chessie's movements via a radio transmitter.
Manatees are warm water creatures that can die if they stay too long in cold water, Reid said. But since Chessie swam all the way to the Chesapeake Bay in Virginia last year and is a mature male, biologists said they believe he may be able to safely make his way back to Florida before water temperatures drop too low.
Chessie was rescued from Chesapeake Bay last year after staying up north too long. Reid said if the same thing happens
STRATFORD
again this year, another attempt may be made to rescue him.
"We would be more concerned if he wasn't a mature adult," he said.
"We really want to be able to give Chessie the full benefit of the doubt that he will be able to make his way back home. Hopefully, we'll be able to continue to monitor his movements.
Reid said the transmitter being used to track Chessie will break

free if it becomes entangled. That the transmitter is still on the large, walrus-like creature is a good sign.
Biologists said they believe Chessie entered the Sound through the East River in New York. While rivers with rapid currents are more dangerous for manatees than the open ocean, Reid said he is confident that Chessie's age and experience will enable him to use the same or a similar river to make his way home.
Biologists are not disclosing the location of Chessie to keep curious residents from trying to seek out the manatee.

[PAGE BREAK]

Hope rises in rubble of theater

Developers prowl Stratford landmark

By ELIZABETH GALVIN
Correspondent

STRATFORD
A musty stage, sagging floors and torn ceiling tiles almost obscure what was once a show-stopping landmark.
But Stratford resident Louis Burke is able to look past defects in the hulking gray building, abandoned six years ago. He only sees soft footlights and hears thunderous applause.
Burke is among at least three prospective developers who are looking for a chance to revive the state-owned American Festival Theatre, formerly known as the American Shakespeare Theatre.
Interested buyers met with representatives from the state Department of Environmental Protection Tuesday to tour the 14.4-acre property on the Housatonic River.

The state is looking for bidders to purchase and revive the property as a performing arts center. Prospective buyers must continue operating the property as a theater and produce at least one Shakespearean production each year, according to state legislation enacted last year.

Burke, of Brickhill-Burke Productions, said he has been interested in the property for the past six years. He would like to build at least two additional theaters there to offer a variety of productions to theater goers.

"It's a magnificent site and the name of Stratford itself has a certain mystique," Burke said. "It's sad to see that it has been neglected for so long."

The property overgrown with weeds and the massive theater itself has become dilapidated. Yellow fiberglass insulation hangs out of holes in the ceiling of the lobby. Floor tiles are missing to expose plywood that sags under the weight of those who cross it.

"What has happened here over the course of the years is a shame," DEP Commissioner Sidney J. Hol-

[PAGE BREAK]

DLOOK Sald But we hope to feCITLY it."

The state has tried to lease the property in the past with no success, said Charles Reed, DEP's di rector of land acquisition and property management.

Another local group, Stratford upon-the-Housatonic, was chose by the state last year to develop th property. But lease negotiation were stalled due to complaint from Burke about the selectio process.

Robert DelBuono, president o SUTHI, said his group is still inter

ested in the property. He also a
tended Tuesday's meeting.
This time the DEP is lookin
for a serious bidder. A nonrefund
able deposit of at least $25,000 wi
be required.
An advisory committee is bein
assembled to review proposals
Reed said. The state is more con
Ledyard targeted
for bogus $100 bills
NEWARK, N.J. (AP) - Sev
men passing counterfeit $100 bil
may have fooled change machin
in Atlantic City casinos, but th
couldn't dupe a prostitute for lor
authorities said Tuesday.
After learning from colleagu
that the three hundreds she w
given by one of the men were t
gus, the woman tipped police at t
resort, leading to their arrest ov
the Memorial Day weekend, sa
Robert Pochopin, special agent
charge of the Secret Service offi
in Atlantic City.
Since then, bills from the san
printer have been found in Las V
gas casinos and at Foxwoods R
sort Casino in Ledyard, Conn. N
one has been arrested in conne
tion with those counterfeit bil
Three others believed linked to t
ring have been arrested in Atlan
City casinos, Pochopin said.
On Tuesday, a federal gra
jury in Camden indicted the sev
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Quene
9669 'Kepsup■ I

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UST 15, 1995
page 44 cal 4,5 COUNTY ST
Mr. Manatee continues to thrive in L.I. Sound
By KIM MARGOLIS
Staff writer
Chessie the wayward manatee is still swimming
safely in Long Island Sound as part of his second
straight unusual northern summer trip.
"He's doing fine," said Kathy Reshetiloff, a biolo-

gist with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. "We tracked him this weekend. The transmitter is working and he's still in the Sound."

And to the Sound he may return again. Last year, the male manatee swam from Florida to Virginia and ended up in Chesapeake Bay. The large, walrus-like mammal became a cult hero of sorts because scientists thought manatees traveled no further north than the Carolinas from their homes in the waters off Florida. But a group aimed at saving the manatees, which number just 1,800 in the United States, said now that Chessie has found he can swim this far north, there's no reason to think he'll stop coming. All a manatee needs are warm waters and a food supply, and he has found that in Long Island Sound, said Nancy Sadusky, spokeswoman for Save the Manatee Club of Maitland, Fla.

Last year the club paid $6,000 to fly Chessie back to Florida in October. Chessie was tagged and is being monitored by transmitter so that wildlife biologists can study migration patterns which may show that Chessie's trek is not so unusual.

"He might be teaching us something," Sadusky said. "They might migrate more north than we think."

Lobsterman Gary Matias said he saw Chessie Thursday at Dolphin's Cove in Bridgeport. Matias said the manatee was trying to wiggle out of the shal-; low water, so Matias gave it a push and it swam away.

"It was powerful," Matias said. "While I had a hold of it it almost pulled me in.'

Reshetiloff could not confirm whether the manatee was in Dolphin's Cove because the electronic tracking system has a margin of error of 150 meters.

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A10 THE HARTFORD COURANT: Friday, August 18, 1995

Former supervisor

By MATTHEW DALY
Courant Staff Writer

A former supervisor at the Hartford Juvenile Detention Center changed, without his superiors' knowledge, rules restricting accused teenage offenders' access to violent and sexual movies, a top judicial department official said Thursday.

The former supervisor, whose name was not released, changed the rules before the ultraviolent movie "Natural Born Killers" was shown

to teenagers at the detention center in June, said the official, Robert F. Cunningham, deputy director of juvenile detention services for the judicial department.
The R-rated movie was brought to the Broad Street facility by a staff member who apparently believed-incorrectly that he or she was

Manatee
leaves state
for waters of
Rhode Island

Continued from Page A3

with his capture and return to Florida before bay water temperatures fell near 65 degrees, the danger zone for manatees.
Chessie seemed to easily handle the transition Wednesday from the sheltered waters of Long Island Sound and Fishers Island Sound into the unprotected Atlantic. Once he rounded the point at Watch Hill, the manatee had to contend with waves whipped by Hurricane Felix.
"He's handling the surf out here rather well," Rattner said.
Chessie quickly found his way into a salt pond, where he peacefully ate grass and basked in shallow waters that neared 80 degrees. Reid and Rattner are not disclosing Chessie's current location.
Rattner said Chessie is shy, not like the manatees that have been filmed in Crystal Springs, Fla., a popular diving spot where some of the 300 manatees who live there let divers scratch their bellies.
"Those aren't typical animals. They live among people," said following department poli
ningham said.
apologized

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Kauer, who has been studying manatees for 15 years. "Some are curious about people, but very, very

few like physical contact.'
Reid had to shoo away a kayaker from Chessie near the Guilford shore earlier this week, Rattner said. Manatees are an endangered species and harassing them is a federal crime.
Chessie has scars that indicate an unhappy encounter with a boat, which is a common cause of death for manatees, but he appears healthy and has so far avoided mishap on this journey.
But trouble may be ahead in the cool waters of the North Atlantic. When cold, manatees stop eating and starve. Rattner said he hopes that Rhode Island is the last stop, although Reid jokes uneasily about needing a Canadian visa.
Maybe the Rhode Island coast, with its islands and marshes, will entice Chessie to stay, Rattner said. Maybe the manatee will sense it is time to turn south. Maybe.
"Predicting Chessie, well, you may as well play the horses,' Rattner said. "This animal is such a surprise."
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Hantford Couran
Connecticut
18 August 1995 page A12 FRIDAY
Chessie in strange waters
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The adventurous sea cow from Florida visited off Bridgeport this week. Yes, Bridgeport. He then moved on to Rhode Island waters.

Chessie's arrival is a pleasant surprise. He is far from his home near Cape Canaveral. Whatever lured him here is a mystery. No Florida manatee has ever been spotted in New England before. He may be an unusual visitor, but he is a welcome one, even though he doesn't live up to his billing as a "sirenian," or sea nymph.

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I, CONN FRIDAY
Manatee spurns state
for Rhode Island waters
By MARK PAZNIOKAS
Courant Staff Writer
It seems Chessie, the wayward Florida manatee, is a typical Connecticut tourist. The state was not his vacation destination, just a nice spot to spend a few days poking around.
After a week wending his way east along the state's coast with side trips into a Bridgeport marina, New Haven Harbor and the Connecticut River- Chessie was spotted Wednesday riding the storm-tossed waves off

Watch Hill, R.I.
"He was surfing with the surfers," said Bob Rattner, a Branford nature photographer who is helping government biologist Jim Reid monitor Chessie. "They were real excited."
Their excitement is understandable. Chessie is 11 feet long, weighs about 1,200 pounds and looks like a walrus without tusks. He also is towing a small buoy that contains two tracking devices.
Alarmed surfers reported seeing a "seal dragging a lobster pot," Rattner said. But he and Reid quickly confirmed that the odd sight was Chessie and his buoy, which resembles the markers used on lobster traps.
Chessie has no interest in lobsters, though. Manatees are herbivores, eating only plants. Pickings were slim when he passed by Manhattan last month in the East River, but he found plenty of tasty marsh grass in Connecticut.
Rhode Island is the 11th state on Chessie's grand tour, an odyssey that began in June when the adult mammal left a sheltered river near Cape Canaveral, Fla., to boldly go where no manatee has gone before.
The previous record for northward travel by one of the tropical creatures was set last fall, when Chessie swam to Chesapeake Bay. He picked up his nickname on that journey, which ended
Please see Manatee, Page A10
*Page A3 18 August 1995 call, 2

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18 August 1995 page A3call, 2

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The Advocate, Saturday, August 19, 1995.
The ADVOCATE
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Editorial Page Editor: Deirdre S. Channing
Editorials
Chessie, the manatee on the move
O
ur part of the country entices
plenty of visitors at this time of
year. Some seem unlikely to go
out of their way to visit this corner of
New England. None of them, however,
has provoked the surprise that Chessie,
the manatee, did as he swam through
the waters off Greenwich and Stamford
en route from New. York City to New
Haven Harbor and points beyond.
The 1,200-pound aquatic mammal,
dubbed Chessie during a previous foray
into the upper reaches of the Chesa-
peake Bay, is the first of his species to
be a documented visitor to our waters.
Most of the estimated 1,800 to 2,000
manatees that survive in the United
States live in the coastal waters of Flori-
da. The creatures need water 65 degrees
or warmer; prolonged exposure to cold-
er water could be deadly.
Which is why Chessie got a plane ride
back to Florida last year from the
Chesapeake after summer ended. Man-
atees are on the list of endangered
The Issue:
We should welcome
aquatic mammal's foray

into the state's shores.
species, and scientists didn't want an adventurous critter like Chessie to meet an untimely demise as autumn set in. They also wanted to keep track of the unusual creature that seems to be unnaturally interested in places manatees just don't turn up, so they attached a radio tag buoy that allows them to monitor his movements.
That's how they knew he was heading north, past Atlantic City, up the East River in New York and on into Cos Cob Harbor and the Mianus River. The manatee was spotted in those last two respective locations by Steve Beaumont of Cos Cob and Fred Peters of Mianus Marine on Aug. 8. That evening, there were further sightings as the large animal swam his way up the shoreline.
The scientists have said Chessie is still on the move, but they have refused to give his precise location. No wonder. Manatees are peaceful vegetarians without natural enemies in the animal world. Most fatalities are caused by contact with humans. As if to underscore that point, Chessie bears the scars of an encounter with a motorboat. Keeping clear of them is the best course; penalties for killing a manatee could be as much as $125,000 and a year in prison.
No one seems to know where Chessie is heading, or why. The biologists who rescued him last year are wondering whether another plane ride may be in his future this fall. We may never learn why he passed this way. Chalk it up to just one more occurrence in nature that is a mystery. Unlike some visitors who seem out of place here, however, Chessie is one we should make welcome.

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Chessie the traveling manatee gets new transmitter
GAINESVILLE, Fla. (AP) Chessie the manatee, who made it up the East Coast to New England last year, has been retagged by scientists in southeast Florida.

A researcher spotted Chessie last week and attached a radio transmitter to a belt the sea cow was still wearing.
On Wednesday, a biologist replaced that tag with a satellite-monitored transmitter.
The 1,200-pound mammal made history last year when he became the first of its species known to reach New England.
The manatee caused a stir in Connecticut as he swam through Long Island Sound on an unprecedented journey north.
Chessie had left his home in Florida's tropical waters in June.
He swam nearly 2,000 miles, reaching Point Judith, R.I., on Aug. 16, before turning around.
Last summer, scientists following the sea cow were thrown off the trail when the original transmitter fell off in New Haven.
It was Chessie's second straight unusual northern summer trip.
The previous summer, the male manatee swam from Florida to Virginia and ended up in Chesapeake Bay.
The large, walrus-like mammal became a cult hero of sorts because scientists thought manatees traveled no further north than the Carolinas from their homes in the waters off Florida.
But a group aimed at saving the manatees, which number just 1,800 in the United States, said now that Chessie has found he can swim this far north, there's no reason to think he'll stop coming. All a manatee needs are warm waters and a food supply, and he has found that in Long Island Sound, said Nancy Sadusky, spokeswoman for Save the Manatee Club of Maitland, Fla.
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Feb-25-1996 Sunday Connecticut Post, Bridport page#3 call 1-3

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CONNECTICUT POST Wednesday, September 13, 1995
A9
Meandering manatee heads south for warm welcome
By DEBBIE CARVALKO
Staff writer
Chessie, the wayward manatee, is headed down the New Jersey coastline and appears to be headed home to Florida. On Sept. 2, the 1,200-pound, walrus-like sea mammal

spotted near Sea Bright, just south of
was
the Gateway National Recreation Area on
Sandy Hook. By last Saturday, he was even
further south, near Point Pleasant.
"I'm really excited that he's taking the
initiative to return south by his own means,"
said Linda Taylor of the U.S. Wildlife Ser-
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water and heading back down to his normal
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Biologists, who tracked Chessie via a report his whereabouts.
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England too long, he might die as the water
grew colder with the end of summer.
Chessie's transmitter broke free along the
Connecticut coastline on the return trip, but
swimmers and boaters were encouraged to

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Manatee Sighted
Off New York
NEW HAVEN, Conn. Aug. 30 (AP)
- A wayward manatee who shook
off his radio transmitter - leaving
marine biologists mystified as to his
whereabouts has been spotted off
the coast of New York.
Jim Reid, a biologist with the Na-
tional Biological Service, said the
mammal, also known as a sea cow,
was sighted off the coast of New
Rochelle, N.Y.. The sightings oc-
curred over the weekend, he said.
The manatee, called Chessie by
scientists, lost his transmitter last
week in New Haven Harbor. Biolo-
gists have been tracking Chessie all
summer. He became the first docu-
mented creature of his species to
journey to New England.
Manatees, which are warm water
creatures, aren't typically sighted
north of the Carolinas because they

cannot survive for extended periods in temperatures below 65 degrees. Chessie has traveled 130 miles toward his home state of Florida since turning around at Point Judith, R.I., the northernmost point of the animal's unusual swim. Biologists believe Chessie still has enough time to reach warmer waters before winter.
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Thursday page
August 31, 1995
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The New York Times

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Hartford Couvant, CONN
Chessie in strange waters
Maine had Andre the seal, who summered there. Mexico City has Willy the whale, whom it calls Keiko. Connecticut has Chessie the manatee - for the moment, anyway.
The adventurous sea cow from Florida visited off Bridgeport this week. Yes, Bridgeport. He then moved on to Rhode Island waters.
Chessie's arrival is a pleasant surprise. He is far from his home near Cape Canaveral. Whatever lured him here is a mystery. No Florida manatee has ever been spotted in New England before. He may be an unusual visitor, but he is a welcome one, even though he doesn't live up to his billing as a "sirenian," or sea nymph.
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18 August 1995
FRIDAY pose A12
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A buoy tied by biologists to Chessie's tail to follow his movements got caught on a slip at the marina. One of the brothers freed Chessie and almost fell in when the manatee took off. It doesn't sound quite as dramatic as freeing Willy, but it must have been thrilling nonetheless.
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Manatee a sight
for shore eyes
An
BELMAR, NJ.
adventurous manatee has
intrigued New Jersey
with a rare swim to the
Northeast.
"I've never anything
like this," said Anthony
Giordano, who was pre-
paring to go fishing off
the Shark River inlet Fri-
day when he spotted
Chessie, the 10-foot-long,
1,250-pound mammal.
Robert Schoelkopf, di-
rector of the Marine
Mammal Stranding Cen-
ter in Brigantine, N.J.,
said this is the farthest
north a manatee, an en-
dangered species native
to Florida, has been re-
ported.
Chessie, who is tagged
with a radio transmitter,
is heading north at an av-
erage of 28 miles per day
during his journey from
Jacksonville, Fla.
The Associated Press
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6. August 1995
N.Y. W.X-Daily
News Sunday

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cean Cruising Is Irrestible to Errant Bay Manatee
By Amy Argetsinger
The Washington Post
ANNAPOLIS, Md.
"Ches-
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natee recently spotted on his
I second northward charge up the
Bay, has apparently
swimming nearly as far
north as the Potomac River, the

1,500-pound sea cow turned around, headed out to the Atlantic Ocean and hung a left. Wednesday afternoon, he was sighted near Maryland's Assateague Island, south of Ocean City. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service officials said it's still too soon to guess whether Chessie plans to repeat his summer of '94 shenanigans.

Last year, Chessie swam past Annapolis to the mouth of the Chester River on the Eastern Shore, about 700 miles north of his natural habitat off the central Florida coast. The manatee received his nickname and widespread notice after he was seen bumping against boats at a marina near the mouth of the Chester. When he dawdled through September, scientists and wildlife officials, worried he would get caught in a cold snap, airlifted him back to Florida on an all-expense-paid flight.

Manatees, endangered plant-eating mammals, resemble hippos without legs or walruses without tusks. Their closest relatives in the animal kingdom are elephants. Warm-water creatures, they rarely stray farther north

AP File Photo

WEST INDIAN MANATEE swims in warm waters of Blue Springs State Park near Orange City, Fla.

than the Carolinas.

Environmental agencies and groups went to the trouble of rescuing Chessie from the bay last year because only 1,800 of his species survive. After spending [AD] $6,000 on the rescue, Maitland, Fla.-based Save the Manatee established Chessie's Emergency Rescue Fund not necessarily earmarked for Chessie, but at this rate, "who knows?" said spokesman Nancy Sadusky.

said.

"We would like not to have to

rescue him again,' she
"We'll just have to see what hap
pens.
Chessie's latest excellent ad
venture started June 15, when he
departed from Jacksonville, Fla.
Three weeks later, he swam past
the Rappahannock River. Then
last week, he reversed course,
swimming around the tip of Vir-
ginia's Eastern Shore on Satur-
day.
Marine biologists from the De-
partment of the Interior caught
up with him Monday near Hog Is-
land, off Virginia's Atlantic coast,
and replaced the batteries in the
satellite-tracking tag attached to
his tail.
Fish and Wildlife Service offi-
cials said it's too soon in the sea-
son to start worrying about
another rescue. In the meantime,
they don't mind watching him ex-
plore, said agency spokesman
Patricia Fisher.
"I don't know what the right bi-
ological term is, but he already
had a girl down in Florida this
year," she said.

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Bridgeport, Corn Cal 5,6
CONNECTICUT POST Friday, August 25, 1995
Chessie throws 'voice'
Continued from A1
spot him. Right now, though,
they're not quite sure where he is.
On the plus side, Chessie ap-
pears to be headed toward his
Florida home, after an unprece-
dented summer trip up the East
Coast. Researchers had worried
he would go so far north that he
would be unable to get home be-
fore the water got cold.
But last weekend, after reach-
ing Rhode Island, he turned
around and headed south through
Long Island Sound. It appears he
stopped near New Haven and even

swam a ways up the Quinnipiac River to feed on plants.
On Tuesday, researchers believe, the buoy carrying the radio transmitter came loose. But biologists aren't fretting. Yet.
A7
"He's still in warm waters and in a comfort zone,' said Kathy Rashetiloff, a biologist with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
Chessie's transmitter was designed to break off if it became entangled. Otherwise, it could hold the animal underwater and drown him, Rashetiloff said.
Chessie, named last year because of an unusual trek to the Chesapeake Bay, had to be captured in the fall and airlifted to Florida before water temperatures dipped below 65 degrees. Previously, it was thought manatees did not migrate north of the Carolinas.
Even though Chessie is friendly, swimmers and boaters should not try to approach him. Anyone seeing Chessie may call Mystic [AD] Marinelife Aquarium at 536-9631.

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22 August 1995
Hartford Couvant
Hartford, Connecticut
Connecticut page BW
'cul 34
Chessie's hope: Go south, young manatee
By MARK PAZNIOKAS
Courant Staff Writer
Chessie the wandering manatee abruptly did an about-face off the coast of Rhode Island over the waters - possibly on a 1,500-mile weekend and is back in Connecticut swim home to Florida.
Reid, the government biologist who "It's the right direction," said Jim has been tracking Chessie since the

marine mammal left Florida in June. "But he's still a very long way from Florida."

Chessie reached Point Judith, R.I., but then he backtracked 35 miles into Long Island Sound, Reid said Monday in a telephone interview from his office at the National Biological Service in Gainesville, Fla.

Satellite tracking pinpointed the manatee Saturday off Mystic and in New London Harbor, Reid said. He declined to release more recent locations, hoping to keep the curious away from the shy, gentle creature.

Chessie had the water to himself Sunday and today. Connecticut beaches were closed to swimming and shellfishing from Waterford to Rhode Island because of a raw sewage spill Saturday night in Mystic.

"I don't see that as being a problem right now," Reid said of the sewage. Chessie probably had passed by Mystic before the sewage plant malfunctioned, and manatees are hearty animals, he said.

"We do find these animals often frequent polluted waters. The Miami River in Miami sometimes has quite a few manatees in there in the wintertime, some times year round," he said. "It has certainly less than optimal water quality."

Time and temperature are greater problems for Chessie.

Reid declined to speculate if Chessie can safely make it back to his native southern waters before the ocean temperature drops below 65 degrees, the point below which

Reid declined to speculate if Chessie can make it back to his native waters before the ocean temperature drops below 65 degrees, the point below which manatees tend to stop eating.

the walrus-like manatees tend to stop eating.

Chessie, an adult male who has wandered 1,000 miles farther north than any other manatee, conceivably could take up temporary residence at one of the spots where he stopped to feed on marsh grass on his trip, Reid said.
"So we're still concerned," Reid said. "He doesn't have a lot of time to waste."
Manatees have prodigious appetites, eating the equivalent of between 4 percent and 9 percent of their body weight every day. Chessie weighs about 1,200 pounds.
Chessie once before feinted south and then continued his trip north. In July, the manatee briefly reversed direction off the eastern shore of Virginia and Maryland. Then he resumed his northward swim.
Biologists trapped Chessie last October in Chesapeake Bay, which accounts for his nickname, after water temperatures dipped dangerously low. The Coast Guard flew him back to Florida and affixed a tracking device.
Reid said he expects Chessie to remain in Long Island Sound for several days, feeding and resting. If the manatee is heading home, Reid has no doubt he can find his way.
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Hartford Courant 22 August 1995
Hartford, Connecticut pages 7 cal 3,4
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By MARK PAZNIOKAS
Courant Staff Writer
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Chessie the wandering manatee
"It's the right direction," said Jim Reid, the government biologist who has been tracking Chessie since the marine mammal left Florida in June. "But he's still a very long way from Florida."
Chessie reached Point Judith, R.I., but then he backtracked 35 miles into Long Island Sound, Reid said Monday in a telephone interview from his office at the National Biological Service in Gainesville, Fla.
Satellite tracking pinpointed the manatee Saturday off Mystic and in New London Harbor, Reid said. He declined to release more recent locations, hoping to keep the curious away from the shy, gentle creature. Chessie had the water to himself Sunday and today. Connecticut beaches were closed to swimming and shellfishing from Waterford to Rhode Island because of a raw sewage spill Saturday night in Mystic.
"I don't see that as being a problem right now," Reid said of the sewage. Chessie probably had passed by Mystic before the sewage plant malfunctioned, and manatees are hearty animals, he said.
"We do find these animals often frequent polluted waters. The Miami River in Miami sometimes has quite a few manatees in there in the wintertime, some times year round," he said. "It has certainly less than optimal water quality. Time and temperature are greater problems for Chessie.
Reid declined to speculate if Chessie can safely make it back to his native southern waters before the ocean temperature drops below 65 degrees, the point below which
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Burlington
Free
Press,
Aug. 16,
1995

The Air Force has been crit-

Manatee swims
to New England

The Associated Press

STRATFORD, Conn. - A wayward manatee wandering north became the first of its species known to reach New England, marine experts said Tuesday.

The animal has astounded marine biologists, who for the first time have documented a member of this endangered species moving beyond America's mid-Atlantic states. The manatee, also known as a sea cow, was spotted swimming and resting on the shores of New Haven on Saturday.

"We have never documented a manatee sighting north of the Chesapeake Bay," said Jim Reid of the National Biological Service.

This manatee, nicknamed Chessie, first shocked scientists last year when it was spotted in Virginia's Chesapeake Bay. Worried that it would die when the water turned cold, rescuers trapped it, and airlifted it back to Florida, attaching a radio beacon to its tail at that time. But once again, the 10-foot, 1,200-pound manatee has spent its summer moving north.

Scientists are not sure what they will do if it does not turn around soon. The temperature of local waters has been in the upper 70s, Reid said.

"Once Chesaia ranches cold

water or the weather turns
slightly cooler, we hope that he
will make his own decision to
return south," Reid said.
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Ashe statue ground-breaki
The Washington Post
RICHMOND, Va. The
ceremony was supposed to help
Richmond start getting past the
bitterness, past the racial divi-
sions that brought it so much
unwanted international attention
last month.
But as people gathered on the
city's premier avenue to break
ground Tuesday for the statue of
within camera range was the
native son Arthur Ashe, always
group of two dozen demonstra-
tors, men in gray battle dress,
who silently hoisted the Stars and
Bars.
They showed that resolution
still might be a long time off.
"My ancestors fought with
the 21st Virginia Infantry... and
I think this place is inappro-
priate," said Thomas Morris, a
nightclub disk jockey. "If you're
going to put up a black mon
ument here, put one up to thos
who fought in the Confederat
Army. A lot of fellows in the cit
feel this way.
Neither the ceremony nor th
protest had any of the emotiona
conflict of the hours-long Jul
meeting at which the City Coun

cil voted to make room for the 24-foot bronze statue on Mon ument Avenue. Supporters hac argued that the tennis great, who broke many racial barriers, de served to be honored on the sam street where the Confederacy': most revered heroes stand large: than life.

Under the morning's cloudy skies, Ashe's mother, sister and brother looked on proudly as friends and elected leaders scanned an artist's drawing of the memorial, read from Ashe's book, "Days of Grace," cited the

U.S. fire deaths hit all-time low

The Associated Press

BOSTON - The number of people killed' by fires in the Unit- ed States dropped in 1994 to the lowest level in at least 81 years, a fire-safety group reported.

The National Fire Protection Association credited better safety standards and increasing use of smoke detectors in recent years.

The private organization is- sued its annual report on fire deaths Wednesday. The group, founded in 1896, gathers data

Cigars!
from fire departments around the country.
The NFPA reported that 4,275 people died in fires in 1994, not counting firefighters. That was a 7.8 percent decrease from 4,635 the previous year.
It is the lowest total since reliable record-keeping began in 1913, NFPA spokesman John Hall Jr. said. A National Safety Council analysis of death certifi- cates found 8,900 fire deaths that year.
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CONTINUING
EDUCATION
HAS

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Chessie loses
device; few
see mammal
By KIM MARGOLIS
Staff writer
Chessie the wayward manatee was not spotted Friday, but biologists tracking him aren't surprised.
The radio transmitter that had been attached to the 1,200 pound sea cow allowed scientists to trace his movments, and the buoy attached to the transmitter helped boaters and swimmers spot him.
The transmitter fell off in Long Island Sound earlier this week.
"The number of sightings will not be as great because the majority came from the transmitter being sighted before the manatee," said Jim Reid, a biologist with National Biological Service, which tracks the 10-foot-long animal. "The water is about as dark as it gets up there."
Chessie was spotted once, off New Haven, since his transmitter fell off so scientists are fairly sure the device was not cut loose in an accident.
The transmitter is designed to break off if it gets stuck on a branch or dock so that the manatee does not drown.
The manatee has made news this summer by traveling as far north as Rhode Island.
It had previously been thought that manatees migrated no farther north than Virginia from their Florida home.
Although the transmitter is off, biologists are breathing easier because the animal is traveling south. It needs to leave the north before water temperatures drop below 65

degrees.
The transmitter was attached last October after Chessie wandered north into the Chesapeake Bay and had to be airlifted home.
Reid said officials hope to tag the animal again because they have learned much about its migration patterns.
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CONNECTICUT
POST, BRIDGEPORT, CT
26 AUGUST 1995 PA3
Southbound
Chessie keeps radio silence
By KIM MARGOLIS
Staff writer
He's been mistaken for a whale and a walrus, but it's unlikely that the 1,200 pound gray manatee called Chessie would be confused with a needle in a haystack.
But that's essentially what he is, now that a transmitter being used to track him has fallen off in the waters off New Haven. The only way scientists can follow his movements now is if boaters, swimmers or people on shore
See CHESSIE on A7
CONNECTICUTPOST
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